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Shall I win? God knows. I hope and dream and pray that I may. But if I do not some one else will; and here comes in another feature of polar efforts.

There is no higher, purer field of rivalry than this Arctic and Antarctic quest.

If I win, you will have another one of these magnificent tokens for me, and be proud because we are of one blood—the man blood. If I fail, you will try it until some one gets there, and then we shall have one of these for the man who wins, whether he bears the colors of France or England or Germany or Norway or Italy, and shall be proud of him, for we shall know he is a man and come of a nation of men, and that the best man has won.

The hull of the new ship is being built at the shipyard of McKay & Dix, Verona, Me., and the utmost dispatch consistent with thoroughness is being used to turn the boat out by the early spring. The hull will cost about $75,000, and the engines, which are being constructed by the Portland Company, will cost about $45,000. The new ship is not large, but is of ample size for the work cut out for her. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 181 feet; maximum beam, 32 feet; mean draft, 16 feet; full load displacement, about 1,500 tons. The vessel will be massive in structure, with stem, sternpost, keel and frames of selected white oak, so framed as to withstand very heavy pressures, and so shaped as to have a tendency to lift out of the water as the ice presses against her sides.. There will be two deck-houses, and the vessel will be heated by steam and lighted both by electricity and oil lamps. She will have a sufficient spread of canvas to make her manageable under sail alone.

## NEW MAPS.

### AMERICA.

ALASKA.—U. S. Signal Corps Telegraph and Cable System in Alaska and U. S. Cables and Canadian Line connecting with the United States. Scale; 1:6,000,000, or 94.6 statute miles to an inch. Prepared under the direction of Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A. War Department, Washington, D. C., 1904.

The United States cable and land lines are shown in red and the Canadian lines in black. Settlements in Alaska are distinguished as merely towns or stations, telegraph offices, post offices, or post and telegraph offices. The cable from Seattle to Sitka is 1,070 miles long; that from Sitka to Juneau and up Lynn Canal to Skagway, 413 miles; that from Sitka to Valdes, 596 miles, making a total of 2,079 miles of cable. A wireless section, in uninterrupted operation for nearly four months, extends from St. Michael across Norton Sound, 107 miles, to Safety Harbor, giving telegraph facilities to Nome, twenty-four miles westward. The land-lines extend from Valdes to Eagle City on the Yukon, with a branch down the Tanana and Yukon Rivers to St. Michael. The total length of land-lines is 1,254 miles, and of cable, telegraph, and wireless 3,440 miles, with 47 cable and telegraph stations.

UNITED STATES.—Stratigraphic and paleontologic map of Canandaigua and Naples Quadrangles, New York. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute miles to an inch. By John M. Clarke, State Paleontologist, and D. Dana Luther, Field Assistant. University of the State of New York, Albany, 1904.

The map presents a considerable diversity of colour, to show minute distinctions in sedimentation. It illustrates *Bulletin* 63 of the New York State Museum, in which is described the succession of fossil faunas that are found in the rock formations as shown on the map. Many local names are used to designate formations, and, as Dr. Clarke says, many of these names may serve only a local, and some of them, perhaps, only a temporary purpose.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Karte von West-Salvador und von Süd- und West-Guatemala. Scale, 1:500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. By Karl Sapper. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 50, No. 9. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

Eleven tints show areas of elevation from sea-level to over 4,000 metres above the sea; in addition, the heights of conspicuous mountains and of the majority of the towns are shown in metres. Most of the river courses are in broken lines, indicating that the surveys are not yet sufficiently detailed to establish the exact courses of the waterways. The map is based upon Dr. Sapper's surveys in 1889–1902 and the maps of Paschke, Rock, and the Inter-Continental Railway Commission.

SALVADOR.—Karte der Izalco Vulkane (Republik Salvador). Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. Contour interval, 100 metres. By Karl Sapper. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 50, No. 9. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

Gives Dr. Sapper's surveyed and unsurveyed routes, the periphery of crater rims, the position of fumaroles, lava flows, etc., and shows the location of the places fixed through triangulation by the Inter-Continental Railway Commission.

BOLIVIA.—Mapa de la República de Bolivia (4 sheets). Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. By Engineer Franz Germann. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1904.

This map (Spanish nomenclature) is the best that has yet been produced of Bolivia as a whole. It came a little too early, however, to include the treaty changes in the northern and eastern boundaries of Bolivia (*vide* map in BULLETIN, April, 1904, p. 256); and though on a larger scale it has not so detailed a delineation of the greater portion of southeastern Bolivia as is found on the map of Captain L. Jerrmann (*Pet. Mitt.*, 1904, No. VIII). With these exceptions the map includes the results of Mr. Germann's ten years of study in the field, supplemented by many other important sources of information. The vast spaces still white to the east and north of the mountain complex in the west show that the larger part of the country is still very little known. In the mountain region are approximate curves of level with intervals of 500 metres. While very helpful in studying the topography, they would be more useful if the elevations above sea-level of some of these contours or of the more important towns and mountains had been indicated in figures. The situation and nature of all the mineral industries, the railroads in operation and projected, the telegraphs, salines, and much other information are clearly indicated.

TITICACA.—Carte Bathymétrique du Lac Titicaca. Scale, 1:525,000, or 8.28 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. Neveu-Lemaire. *La Géographie*, Vol. IX, No. 6. Paris, 1904.

Four tints show the contours of the lake bed, the lightest representing depths up to 25 metres and the darkest depths of over 200 metres. The positions and figures of 160 soundings by Dr. Neveu-Lemaire and of 115 by Raimondi are shown. The southern part of the lake, or Little Lake, is very much shallower than the main lake. The greatest depth found was 272 metres in the north central part.

## AFRICA.

BORGU.—Cercle du Borgou. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. By Georges Brousseau. *La Géographie*, Vol. X, No. 3, Paris, 1904.

Borgu is a district, for the most part densely populated, lying between the middle Niger and Togo. This black map, based chiefly upon the itineraries of eleven French explorers (1894–1904), shows a large number of native routes, with towns and villages, and is similar to the maps the French are now producing in many parts of their Sudanese possessions.

MOROCCO.—Morocco. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.7 statute miles to an inch, with seventeen insets, showing the most important towns and their environment on larger scales. By R. de Flotte de Roquevaire. Henry Barrère, Paris, 1903.

With five-sixths of Morocco still closed to Christians, who can enter only in disguise or on peril of their lives, a satisfactory map of the country is still impossible. The merit of this map is that it is a careful compilation of the best data obtainable up to this time, and that the work is scientifically and technically carried out on an unusually large scale. It includes all the geographical discoveries made since this century came in, and the year 1901 marked the beginning of a new epoch in the progress of Moroccan exploration. Conspicuous among these explorers are Captain Larras, the Marquis de Segonzac, and Prof. Theobald Fischer, whose important results are shown on this map. The insets, on scales of 1:20,000 to 1:100,000, are large enough to show the town plans. The inset of the environs of Fez is entirely new. A pamphlet accompanies the map, giving the data upon which each part of the drawing is based and a complete bibliographical index to the sources used in constructing the map.

SIERRA LEONE-LIBERIA.—Map of the Sierra Leone-Liberian Boundary. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Surveyed by the Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission, 1903. *Geo. Jour.*, Oct., 1904.

The Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission spent the first six months of 1903 in delimiting and marking their entire frontier. The boundary starts from the intersection of the Uldafu River with the 13th meridian west of Paris, and follows this meridian to its intersection with the left bank of the Mannah at low water, which then becomes the boundary to the coast. As a result of the work the mouth of the Mannah was placed two miles west of its previously-accepted position.

## EUROPE, ASIA, AND POLAR.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Geographical Distribution of Vegetation in the Basins of the Rivers Eden, Tees, Tyne, and Wear. Part II. Scale, 1:63,360, or one statute mile to an inch. By Francis J. Lewis. *Geog. Jour.*, Sept., 1904.

The lower limit of the Alpine moorland follows the 2,000-feet contour very closely, but elsewhere the plant boundaries have no direct connection with the contour lines frequently running at right angles with them.

CHINA-TIBET.—Skizze der Route von Grueber und de Dorville von Peking nach Agra (1661–62). Scale, 1:20,000,000, or 315.6 statute miles to an inch. *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, No, 5, 1904, Berlin.

Illustrates a paper on the celebrated journey of these Jesuit fathers across China and Tibet to Agra in India, visiting Lhasa on the way. The names which they mentioned in their reports are underscored. They were eleven months on the journey.

ANTARCTIC.—(1.) Entwicklung unserer kenntnis der Länder südlich von Amerika, 1873–1903. (2.) Victorialand nach den englischen Forschungen, 1902–4. *Pet. Mitt.* Vol. 50, No. 9. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

Four small Mercator maps show the South Shetland Archipelago, Graham and other lands south of South America as they are represented on the maps of Dallmann (1873–74), Larsen (1893), the *Belgica* (1898), and Nordenskjöld (1902–3). Larsen's map showed an important advance, as he was the first to see the east coast of Graham Land, and found that it extended much further to the east than it had hitherto been tentatively represented. The *Belgica* expedition very largely changed the nomenclature of this region, the propriety of so doing being still questioned. It made few other changes on Larsen's map. According to Larsen, Trinity Island and Palmer and Louis Philippe Lands were independent islands, but Nordenskjöld established the fact that Louis Philippe is the northern part of Graham Land, and is much smaller than Larsen represented it. Two areas shown on Larsen's map as a part of it are represented by Nordenskjöld to be islands—Ross and Snow Hill. King Oskar Land retires to the west on the later map, and in front of it lies a broad, level ice-field. Trinity Island is greatly reduced in size, and a considerable number of islands disappear. Thus Nordenskjöld has fundamentally changed the earlier maps in many respects.

The map of Victoria Land, on a scale of 1: 7,500,000, or 118.3 statute miles to an inch, shows the ship route of the British expedition in the first year, and the sledge routes in the first and second years of the expedition's sojourn there.

THE WORLD.—Verbreitung des Deutschtums auf der Erde. (Mercator Projection.) *Deutsche Erde*, Vol. 3, No. 5, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

Five tints and white are used to show the percentage of German inhabitants in the total population. Routes of the German steamship lines and ocean cables are indicated. The map calls to mind the book written by Dr. Wilhelm Stricker, and published in 1845, on the distribution of the German race over the earth. A comparison of the information then presented with that given in this map shows not only the importance of German migrations in recent decades, but also the growth of geographical knowledge and of technical ability to give it cartographic expression.

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# HUNGARIAN ACTIVITY IN GEOGRAPHY.

The excellent specimens of the Cartography and other geographical products of Hungary which Dr. Béla Erödi, president of the Hungarian Geographical Society, has presented to the American Geographical Society (*Bulletin*, pp. 630–631, Oct., 1904), are not the least among the evidences of large activity in this field which Hungary is now exhibiting. In his recent address before the Eighth International Congress on "Geographical Science in Hungary" Dr. Béla Erödi said that only recently has Hungary displayed any considerable methodical activity in the field of geographical science; but now scientific and intellectual societies have been founded, and, hand in hand with the state, are making great